covered by this chapter is Henri Maspero, *La Chine Antique* (Paris, 1927), which, in addition to its excellent text, has extensive footnote references to Chinese sources and to monographs and articles by Chinese, Japanese, and Western scholars. A stimulating book, especially for the political and social organization, is Marcel Granet, *La Civilisation Chinoise* (Paris, 1929), which majors on the pre-Han period. This has been translated into English *(Chinese Civilization,* New York, 1930). All of Granet's work, however, is regarded by many sinologists as putting forward suggestive but highly debatable hypotheses with too much assurance. Good secondary general accounts are in O. Franke, *Geschichte des Chinesischen Reiches,* Vol. 1 (Berlin and Leipzig, 1930), Friedrich Hirth, *The Ancient History of China to the End oj the Ckou Dynasty* (New York, 1911), and E. H. Parker, *Ancient China Simplified* (London, 1908). About half of R. Wilhelm, *A Short History oj Chinese Civilization* (translated from the German, New York, 1929), is on this period. An essay containing the views—rather radical and not exclusively on the pre-Grin period—is V. K. Ting, *How China Acquired Her Civilization,* in Sophia H. Chen Zen (editor), *Symposium on Chinese Culture* (Shanghai, 1931).

Special monographs of importance are R. Britton, *Chinese Interstate Intercourse before 700 B.C. (American Journal oj International Law,* Oct., 1935); Henri Maspero, *L'Astronomic Chinoise avant les Han (T'oungPao,* Vol. 26, pp. 267-356); a view suggesting that there was a strong phallic element in early Chinese religion in B. Karlgren, *Some Fecundity Symbols in Ancient China (The Museum oj Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, Bulletin No. 2,*1930, pp. 1-66); Marcel Granet, *Danses et Legendes de la Chine Ancienne (2* vols., Paris, 1926); Marcel Granet, *La Polygnie Sororale et le Sororat dans la Chine Feodale* (Paris, 1920); Marcel Granet, *Fetes et Chansons Anciennes de la Chine* (2d edition, Paris, 1929), translated into English by E. D. Edwards as *Festivals and Songs of Ancient China* (London, 1932); and 0. Franke, *Der Ursprung der chinesischen Geschichtschreibung (Sitzunsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften,* 1925, pp.

27 *et seq.).* Albert Tschepe, *Histoire du Royaume de Tsin* and *Histoire du Royaume de Han (Varietes sinologiques,* Nos. 27, 31, Shanghai, 1909, 1910) contain a good deal of material, but show no very great perspective or critical acumen. On Lii Pu-wei and the rise to power of Ch'in, see D. Bodde, *Statesman$_3$ Patriot, and General in Ancient China* (New Haven, 1940).

On art an excellent brief survey is H. Ardenne de Tizac, *UArt Chinois Classique* (Paris, 1926).

A useful summary of recent archeological finds is N. C. Nelson, *Archeological Research in North China (American Anthropologist,* Vol. 29, pp. 172 *et seq.),* and by L. H. D. Buxton in *Encyclopedia Britannica* (14th ed., Vol. 5, pp. 524-528). On Peking man, the most primitive known in China, see F. Weidenreich, *The Skull of Sinanthropus Pe-kinensis* (Chungking, 1943). The chalcolithic finds are described more fully by J. G. Andersson in *An Early Chinese Culture (Bulletin of the*